DECEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3109.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1789.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE TABLET. No. LXXII.

"*We often fancy or forge an effect, and then set ourselves as gravely, as ridiculously, to find out the cause.*"

FROM a curiosity which is intate in man, he is often hurried into researches after knowledge on such false grounds, as will betray him into deception, in proportion as he extends his pursuits. If we took nothing for granted, that had no foundation in fact, and cherished no principles, that were unsupported by reason, our enquiries would be much fewer, and our reflections much less tedious, than they are. The pleasure of delusion is so captivating, that men reluctantly bear restraints upon the imagination. No period of time has been exempt from a variety of popular falshoods and errors. Even those ages, that have been most celebrated for learning and philosophy, have been agitated with many frivolous disputes, which were deemed important from the characters who engaged in them, and from the vanity and zeal that were exhibited through the discussion. How many men, who have assumed the name of philosophers, have exhausted their lives in examining the absurdities and exploding the heresies of former sects of philosophers! How many persons, who would palm themselves upon the world as wise and learned men, have wasted their days in the most laborious studies, without discovering an important truth, or recommending a useful virtue!

It would be expecting too much from human nature to hope there ever will be a period, when reason is not liable to be borne away on the wings of imagination, and when truth is not obscured by folly and prejudice. The superstition of past times, however, is so far dissipated by the progress of science, that the road to truth seems to be more open and practicable. We hear few stories of evil spirits, and the doctrine of witchcraft and enchantments is generally exploded. The mind, relieved from the fears and delusions that such imaginary evils suggest, is left more at liberty to contemplate upon things that have a real existence. This gives an advantage to our researches, by turning our attention to subjects that can be examined by rational evidence, and afford some degree of precision and certainty. Our thinking faculty cannot remain still and unexerted. It must have materials for contemplation, and it will create ideal and visionary images, if actual ones are unknown or disregarded. For this reason ignorant people fall a prey to false opinions and to a thousand imaginary terrors, which an enlightened mind despises and rejects.

Curiosity has such power over the soul, as to make it often delight most in pursuing objects that are new and extraordinary. The uncertainty of the attainment sometimes pushes us further into the dark, and when we are involved in mystery, we do not suspect we have wandered from the truth, but that it is too incomprehensible to be understood. Thus many a man has perplexed his understanding in seeking causes for what never existed, but in his disordered imagination. Every person should establish it as a rule, when he hears an assertion, to enquire as to the fact alledged, before he troubles himself to explore the cause of it. By this means a considerable part of the investigations, which puzzle the human mind, would be avoided.

In a country where the people are generally so well educated as they are in America, they will not easily be duped by magic tales, or deluded by enthusiastic rhapsodies. No pretender to any special communion with invisible beings, whether they be good or evil, can now draw any number of people into a delusion. Those who advance principles, that admit not of some clear and rational explication, cannot expect to propagate them extensively; and those who sport with hypotheses, that appear extravagant, will be called to the bar of demonstration, to receive their just sentence. Can we then estimate too highly the advantages of the many schools and universities which are interspersed over the various parts of our country? Can any pains or expences be deemed too great for rearing up a generation of men, who will be proof against the absurdities that have characterized past ages of ignorance and bigotry; and who will have knowledge to understand civil liberty, and spirit to defend it? Are any anticipations too bold and extravagant, of the attainments that will probably result from a state of society so perfect, as that to which we are hastening. How many of the causes, that occasioned the wretchedness and downfal of ancient nations, would have been removed, had they been blessed with the institutions we now enjoy?

THE GUEST. No. VI.

"*History is the resurrection of past ages.*"

PERMIT me to recommend to my young readers the study of history, as the best, and most useful source of knowledge:---Here the volume of nature is unfolded, whose pages are the records of experience---Here we may learn wisdom of the most durable and important kind---and enjoy the benefit of those rules which result from the trials of virtue, and the misfortunes of folly, at the expence of past ages. History inspires caution, without darkening the mind with prejudice, or suspicion---It teaches us a just estimate of mankind, and abates the awkwardness of surprise and wonder, so natural to the uninformed.

The study of history is at once pleasing and profitable---It does not require intense application--It may be taken up at a moment of leisure, and relinquished as other avocations intervene---and thus may be made a *save all* of the scraps of time, none of which should be lost---for, as has been observed, "of all prodigality, that of *time* is the most shameful."

History elevates the mind to a lofty eminence, from whence we take a perspective view of the transactions of mankind---Of those mighty events and over-ruling providences, which have determined the fate of kingdoms, states and empires---and while the actors on the world's great theatre pass in review before us, we are deterred from adopting the habits of infamy, by the general fate of vicious examples---and charmed to a love of virtue, by the glory and happiness which crown the actions of the wise and benevolent.

It is difficult to account for the general sentiment, that History written at the period when the transactions recorded take place is commonly partial, without stigmatizing human nature; but the observation has too often been verified, to be denied---Fear, favor, and affection, in some form or other, have almost uniformly found means to influence the pens of cotemporary writers:---However universal this opinion may be, it is to be hoped, for the honor and advantage of mankind, that America will, if she has not already, produce historians, who shall intrepidly and impartially relate the great events that her intrepid sons have atchieved:---The relation of the moment, if false, may be detected; but if time rolls his oblivious waves over the transactions of our country, before they are inscribed on the page of history, many glorious actions will be lost---and many a hero will be robbed of the honors that immortality ought to impress on his memory.

TRUTH, is a short, but comprehensive motto.---An historian should make it his *polar star*.---Rejecting trifles---*Extraordinaries*, both good and bad, should be faithfully recorded: The *truth*, told of bad characters, in a well wrote history, holds them up to everlasting infamy---and makes them serve as beacons to future ages---while it proves the best eulogium on the benefactors of mankind---whose example excites the admiration, and ensures the imitation of the wise and good, while they contemplate the same glorious reward.

To learn the past, and future fate of man,
With critic eye, the page of HIST'RY scan;
From facts alone, wisdom her maxims draws,
And traces consequences to their cause:
Here ages to the mind pass in review,
And nature in the justest mirror shew.
Happy the youth, whose free, unfetter'd mind
Draws from this source, truth, simple and refin'd;
Who builds on FACTS the system of his creed,
And only follows where *their* dictates lead.

THE NATIONAL MONITOR. No. XXXI.

The Child, whom many Fathers share,
Hath seldom known a Father's care. GAY.

THE assumption of the State Debts by the General Government appears more and more interesting. It is hardly possible to conceive how the peace and tranquility of the Union can be preserved, and justice done to every denomination of our domestic creditors, upon any other plan. The idea of the individual governments making adequate provision to pay the interest of their particular debts must prove illusory; for if, when they were in possession of *all* their respective funds, it was considered as an oppressive measure to make competent assessments and appropriations for this purpose, the plea of incapacity applies with additional force, as things are now circumstanced.

It may be expected that this just and politic measure will meet with opposition—and it is to be feared that those, who have been advocates for this assumption, may have impressions made upon their minds, different from those that have hitherto actuated them, upon a presumption that the states will fund their debts on excises and dry taxes. A few reflections will serve, however, to shew, that this dependence must fail them. From long experience, the creditors of the state governments must be convinced that their hopes of future justice in the line they *have* been in, rest on a very slender basis. They must suppose, that the *willingness* of the states to pay in future will receive strength from the diminution of their ability, and that their desire to give satisfaction to their creditors will call forth resources superior to those now vested in the general government. This is so improbable, that it requires a stretch of credulity to countenance the supposition. But if it should granted, that, through the influence of a temporary jealousy of the general government, *some* of the states may make extra exertions to fund their debts, it is evident that the complex system which would grow out of the measure must occasion prodigious loss both to the states and continental treasuries; and in a very short time the people would consider themselves as ground between the upper and neither mill-stone. Such a situation would issue in the total defeat of the hopes founded on state financiering. The same funds, placed under *one set of directors*, would probably pay much more than if divided under two—but if in the hands of twelve or thirteen different bodies, all acting independently of each other, the losses and deficiencies will not be perhaps less than fifty per cent. In short, the state creditors, by diverting their hopes from the state governments, will eventually realize their demands. They may suffer a temporary suspension in their receipts, and that is all. On the other hand, they may be amused by a prospect nearer home, but it will vanish at last, and leave them no other resort than that which now presents, and which they will *then* see they might have availed themselves of much sooner, with greater facility, and more to their advantage. The operation of one general plan of taxation, in conjunction with twelve or thirteen rival systems, must be attended with inexplicable difficulties. The expence of distinct sets of officers, the temptations to frauds by different rates of duties, the difficulty of securing the collection upon several thousand miles of frontier, the incapacity of the states to meddle with goods when imported, and so to check frauds, that power being now in Congress, and many other reasons, all combine to shew the absurdity of different and clashing powers being exerted to effect that, which ought to be *one business*.

JOHN OLDDEN,

Has removed his store to the north side of Market-street, a few doors above Second-street, in the house lately occupied by Benjamin Harbeson, where he has for sale a general assortment of Merchandize, imported in the latest vessels from Europe, viz.

Broadcloths,
Duffils, Coatings,
Flannels,
Wilton carpeting,
Shallons,
Calimancoes,
Ozenbrigs,
Corduroys,
Velverets,
Royal ribs,
Fustians,
Printed cottons,
7-8 and 6-qr. kentings,
Powder,
Plain muslins,
Muslin aprons & handkerchiefs,
Pins 4 and 4 1-2 pound,
Whitechapel and common needles,
Pinned & common shoe-buckles
Russia sheetings,
Brown linens,
Holland tapes, No. 25.
Harlem laces, No. 0 to 10.
Cotton, linen & silk handkerchiefs,
Sewing silks,
Sattinets.

Together with an extensive variety of plain and ornamental frame looking-glasses, tin in boxes, red lead, white ditto dry and ground in oil, copper bottoms and sheets, magnese, whiting, yellow and stone oker, Prussian blue, block tin, lead in pigs, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glass, iron wire, copper tea-kettles, brass kettles from 1 to 6 gallons, venetian red, patent yellow, gold and silver leaf, &c. &c. 6 w.

THE payment of Interest in Facilities to the 31st December, 1787, on the certified debts of the United States, will continue to be made at my office until the first of January next. Those who incline to receive their interest are requested to apply within that time.

THOMAS SMITH, Cr. Cl. L. O.

A GENTLEMAN who understands the art of making French Brandy out of rye and a few other ingredients, the whole amounting to a small sum---is willing to communicate his knowledge to any gentleman, who wishes to obtain the same at a reasonable charge. Enquire of the Printers. ‡

TO be sold by public vendue, on the premises, on the 16th of January next, by the subscribers, agreeable to the last will and testament of Joseph Detwiler, deceased, late of Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, state of Pennsylvania, One full equal undivided moiety or half part of a valuable Plantation, situate in Whitemarsh and Upper Dublin townships, near Germantown great road, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 125 acres, about 40 acres of which is woodland, and 40 acres of meadow, great part of the rest good arable land, well watered, whereon are a good two story stone dwelling-house, and a large kitchen adjoining, a well of good water, good bearing orchard, barn, stabling and other out-houses. Also a well situated merchant-mill, on an excellent stream of water, generally known by the name of Wissahickon-creek, very conveniently built, and in exceeding good repair, has two pair of stones, one of which are burrs, lately fitted up in good order for merchant work; together with a Windmill, and new boulting cloths of the first quality, conveniently situated to an exceeding good run for wheat, and an excellent run of country business. The title and terms of sale will be made known at the time and place aforesaid. The sale to begin at one o'clock.

December 17, 1789. § ELIZABETH DETWILER, Executrix, JACOB REIFF, junior, Executor.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate lying and being in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the south-westerly side of the Wissahiccon road, at a corner of Mary Harrison's land; thence by the same south 53 deg. 20 min. west 105 perches and 8-10ths to a post; thence by land late of Samuel Mifflin north 36 deg. 40 min. west 61 & 1-2 perches to another post in the side of a two perch wide lane, commonly called Mifflin's lane, leading from said Wissahiccon road to a landing on the river Schuylkill; thence by the same lane north 53 deg. 20 min. east 102 perches 4-10ths to another post in the side of said Wissahiccon road; thence by the same road 61 perches 6-10ths to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres of land, on which there are erected a two story brick house, stone barn, an orchard, and other improvements, about three miles from this city, and is a pleasant situation for a gentleman's country seat. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Harrison, Esq; and to be sold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia December 7, 1789.

COMMITTED to the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a Negro Man, named *John Johnson*, a runaway Slave, belonging to Henry Stephens, in the Delaware state; his master, or others concerned, are hereby notified to take him away in three weeks from this date, or he will be dealt with as the law directs, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in West Caln, on the 13th of November last, a dark brown Gelding, about 14 hands and an half high, trots and canters well. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. † SAMUEL DENNY.

December 13, 1789.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen, in the evening of the 16th instant, from Mr. John Bennet's, in Frankford, a grey HORSE, Saddle and Bridle, the bridle double round and plated bitt, saddle almost new, with red plush facings round the pad, and a striped sweat-cloth; the horse about eight or nine years old, a natural trotter, when he sweats is very curley, shod before. Whoever secures said horse, so as the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, if left at Mr. James Thompson's, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, or at Mr. Alexander Martin's, in Frankford, and reasonable charges if brought home, or eight Dollars for horse and thief, paid by JOSEPH DAVIS, in Oxford, near Frankford. ¶

Trenton, December 17, 1789.

THE General Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in New-Jersey, will be held at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on the first Tuesday in January next, of which the several Lodges under the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge will take notice.

MASKELL EWING, G. Sec'y.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER IX.

TO THE PUBLIC CREDITORS.

FROM many of the evils which happen to a good citizen, he extracts a happineſs as they paſs. The patriotic creditor, who depoſited his property with the public, has the happineſs of reflecting that his loſs contributed to the ſafety of millions, and laid the foundation of an empire, in which we hope ſcience and virtue will perpetuate freedom. There have been many delays, and many things done on the part of the public, which ought not to have been; ſtill you have no reaſon to deſpair of national juſtice. Some there may be who would ſpunge the whole, and obliviate your claims---theſe men are of ſmall number, and ſtill leſs influence---they act not from principle, and falſely ſuppoſing the meaſure would be popular, have baulked their own expectations of preferment. As the caſe is circumſtanced, if there were no ſenſe of juſtice, a principle of policy would ſupport your claim with every conſiderate man; for to drive to deſpair two hundred thouſand creditors and influential citizens, is an event too great to be hazarded, and might produce worſe conſequences than the moſt rigorous payment. Convinced of theſe facts, the creditors ought not to be too haſty in their expectations from the preſent government. Let it be ſeen that your patience hath not been the effect of neceſſity, but from a conviction of the deranged ſtate of the national finances. The mind is apt to vibrate in extremes, and from too great deſpondency riſe into ſanguine hopes, which never can be realized. Something of this I have obſerved in the creditors of the nation. To arrange a ſcheme of finance---to liquidate many unſettled claims---to ſearch from anew the reſources of this great country, and to adjuſt the whole into a ſyſtem beneficial to agriculture, commerce and manufactures, requires great ability and induſtry in the official departments, and the moſt candid indulgence of all parties concerned. The gentlemen who have theſe duties in truſt poſſeſs too much good ſenſe to hazard their own reſponſibility in a ſudden manner, and before they can poſſibly aſcertain the means which may be exerted. Returning order in the treaſury department is the firſt thing neceſſary---This you may ſee, and for the reſt, there muſt be time to adjuſt meaſures which will be durable. If the legiſlature were to decide without previous information from its executive, or the executive to endanger its exiſtence by recommending without knowledge, it would betray a want of the proper capacity to relieve a nation from ſuch confuſion as we have experienced. Certainly it will be for the public advantage to ſtop the accumulation of intereſt on a great debt, ſpeedily as can be; you may therefore depend on every thing which is conſiſtent with juſtice and humanity to the people, and more than this ought not to be granted. The reſources of the United States are increaſing, and in a few years may do what is at preſent impoſſible. You have no right to expect, that funds can be ſuddenly erected and formalized, ſufficient to anſwer the literal promiſes of the public; but ought for the preſent to be ſatisfied with what in this country hath been eſteemed ſmall intereſt for property: On the other hand, national honor and juſtice require that the funds provided ſhould be in their nature increaſing ones, that the dividend you receive may increaſe with the public ability, until it arrives to the point of equitable intereſt; after which, all increaſe in the national revenue may become a ſinking fund to do away the general debt, if that be judged beſt. By funds thus conſtituted and ſacredly appropriated, a compromiſe may be made between the nation and its creditors, honorable for one, and ſafe for the other. In a country of increaſing commerce and population, and in which every year brings a million acres of new land into taxable improvement, there is the beſt opportunity for funds of the above deſcription. The State Creditors appear to me in the moſt hazardous ſituation, and ought immediately to unite their influence, that they may be placed on the ſame footing with the creditors of the United States---the meaſure muſt take place now or never.---You have a reaſonable demand---Your property was advanced for the common defence, and if an application is made in ſeaſon, you muſt be heard. I can foreſee but one objection to be made to this meaſure, which is, that it will increaſe the value of ſtate ſecurities, and make them of equal goodneſs with the continental: But he muſt be a churl indeed, who objects on this ground, when it is conſidered how much the ſtate creditors have loſt in the principal of their debt, and that the appreciation will ariſe from the ſimple circumſtances of giving them a more extended circulation, and placing them on the credit of a known government, and not from laying any new burdens on the people. The National and State ſecurities ought to be conſidered as negociable bank ſtock, and one circumſtance on which its credit and conſequent value depends is, the extenſiveneſs of its circulation, and the credit of the government pledged for its redemption. For theſe reaſons, one hundred pounds placed in the funds of the United States will be of greater value, than the ſame ſum bearing the ſame intereſt in the funds of a ſingle ſtate. I am not an advocate for increaſing the demands on the people----they have already been too great, and as a friend to the people I ſhall endeavour to ſhew ſtill more plainly the impoſitions they have ſuffered. The people pay a certain ſum annually for intereſt on the ſtate debt, and it is of little conſequence to them, whether this centers in the treaſury of the United States, or of a particular ſtate. If, by the adoption of one general ſyſtem, both people and creditors may be benefited, every friend of his country will give an influence to compleat it.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

BOOKSELLER, the Corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

(Price one eighth of a Dollar)

A SERMON,

On the Parable of the Unjuſt Steward:

Preached at Briſtol, November 1ſt, 1789.

By the Reverend JOHN ANDREWS, D. D.

Rector of St. James's, Briſtol, and Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

Hilltown township, Bucks county, Dec. 24, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about two months ago, a black COW, five years old, and a brown HEIFER, about three years old, both ſuppoſed to be with calf. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶ 1w. HENRY LEWIS.

BOSTON, December 12.

TWELFTH FEDERAL PILLAR.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

It is with a great degree of ſatisfaction we announce to the public, the RATIFICATION of the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES, by the reſpectable State of NORTH-CAROLINA; the intelligence of which agreeable event we received yeſterday morning, by Captain JOSIAH BACON, Maſter of the *Peterſburgh Packet*, in FIVE DAYS from *North-Carolina*. The particulars are:

The Convention of *North-Carolina* met at *Fayetteville*, the 1ſt of November, and after debating the Conſtitution throughout, the 20th November the queſtion of Ratification was put, and paſſed in the affirmative---

YEAS,	193
NAYS,	75
MAJORITY,	118

This intelligence was received at *Edenton*, by expreſs, on the evening of the 30th of November. The next morning the colours belonging to the town, and on board the ſhipping, were hoiſted. At *Twelve* o'clock *Twelve* cannon were diſcharged, in honor of the ſeveral States in Union, and a collation provided for the ſpectators. At three o'clock an elegant dinner was provided at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, and after dinner the following toaſts were drank.

1. The United States of America.
2. The Preſident of the United States.
3. The Vice Preſident and Officers of the United States.
4. The King of France, and French Nation.
5. All the powers of Europe, in alliance with America.
6. Our late Convention.
7. The Governor and State of NORTH-CAROLINA.
8. May the NEW CONSTITUTION be a bleſſing to the people.
9. Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures.
10. The Officers, Soldiers and Patriots, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late army.
11. The fair Daughters of *Columbia*.
12. May the State of *Rhode-Iſland* follow the example of our late Convention.

In the evening, *Twelve* large lanthorns were hoiſted on the flag-ſtaff belonging to the town; the lanthorn of the Court-Houſe, and ſeveral of the houſes, were beautifully illuminated; and a very large bonfire made at the back of the town.

The bells of this town [Boſton] rung one hour on this joyful occaſion.

NEW-YORK, December 19.

We are ſtill in the dark as to the iſſue of the late commotions at Verſailles; and this uncertainty is further increaſed by the contradictory accounts of the origin of theſe commotions. If the King ſeriouſly meditated a deſign of quitting Verſailles and the National Aſſembly, in order to join his army, it is probable ſome ſyſtem was formed, and that movements among the exiled princes may be the conſequence, of which it remains that accounts be received. If the whole affair aroſe from a bacchanalian faux pas, it may ſerve to ſuggeſt a uſeful hint to the National Aſſembly, viz. to quicken their diligence in perfecting the new conſtitution, ſince there is no calculating the variableneſs of the popular opinion.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, Dec. 2, 1789.

"The only news I have to write you is that the Convention of this ſtate, contrary to general expectation, has ratified the Conſtitution, and that our Grand Maſter, the late Governor Caſwell, is dead."

By late accounts from Charleſton, S. C. it appears, that all the public offices in that city have been removed to Columbia, the new ſeat of government. This meaſure may poſſibly be productive of advantage to the ſtate; but in the infancy of our country, it certainly appears hoſtile to the great intereſt of the whole, to diſcourage the capital ſettlements upon the ſea coaſt. In this view the probability is, that after incurring very great expence, the landed intereſt will feel the neceſſity of again removing the ſeat of government, and fixing it in its original ſituation. The ſpirit of freedom firſt appeared in our capital ſea ports; from thence ſpread into the interior country. Our capitals are the ſeats of the arts, the emporiums of trade, the depoſits, and reſources of our wealth; and every meaſure that contributes to their increaſe and importance, moſt eſſentially contributes to the general intereſt.

The funding of the ſtate debts by the reſpective governments will be a meaſure fraught with miſchievous conſequences. There will be exciſes upon the impoſt, and perhaps exciſe againſt exciſe, confuſion on confuſion, trade will be embarraſſed; manufactures, protected by the impoſt, will be ſaddled in the conſuming ſtates with exciſes; a conteſt for power and revenue will enſue, to the reviving of bitter animoſities, and the deſtruction of public credit. Theſe ideas ſtrongly ſuggeſt the propriety of placing the National and ſtate debts upon one and the ſame footing: The ſame principle of juſtice pleads for the former that does for the latter.

The ſtate creditors, provided they are left to depend on the particular governments, will become intereſted to diminiſh the National revenue, in order to brighten their own proſpects. But it muſt be remembered, that they will, at the ſame time, be divided into twelve or thirteen different bodies, that never did, and never can act conjointly in a buſineſs of this kind; while the general government, having one ſyſtem pervading the whole Union, muſt act to more certain effect. The ſtate creditors, therefore, detached from the continental, muſt be ſufferers; but united with them, and having the concentered funds of the United States to depend on, their fate is involved, not in the fluctuating councils of a particular ſtate, but in the fate of the whole Continent.

Provided our national credit was eſtabliſhed in ſuch manner as to bring the public ſecurities to a fixed and certain value, what relief would trade, manufactures and agriculture, derive from a permanent influx of circulating medium! This deſirable event does not materially depend on the rate of intereſt, but on the certainty of the quantum which government can, and will, pay. This point ſettled, the value of public paper will be aſcertained, and no future fluctuations of any conſequence will enſue. This conſideration, among thouſands of others that might be mentioned, points out the abſolute neceſſity that ſomething ſhould be done immediately.

The inequality of circumſtances which prevails among mankind may be traced to a variety of cauſes. Accident has no ſmall ſhare in producing this diſparity. But of all the cauſes that may be adduced, there is none to be compared to thoſe which ariſe from the means of education: For tho' we often ſee the ſons of genius and learning in want and indigence; yet in a free country, where the avenues to honor and emolument are open to all, we ſhall find that by far the majority owe their eligible circumſtances to their early advantages of education: So that one capital ſource of envy, which is a greater diſturbance of human hapineſs than many are apt to imagine, may very eaſily be removed, by making ſuitable public proviſion for diſſeminating knowledge among all claſſes of the people.

There is a natural propenſity in mankind to reduce all to one common level. Dean Swift's obſervation is therefore founded on a juſt acquaintance with human nature, when he ſays,

Your altitude offends the eyes
Of thoſe, who want the pow'r to riſe.

For tho' it muſt be acknowledged, that elevated circumſtances often induce and are connected with a domineering diſpoſition, yet the deſire to riſe is as univerſal as exiſtence; and the preſervation of perſonal poſſeſſions is a right that cannot be monopolized or uſurped, without violating the principles of liberty. As the wheel of human affairs is in perpetual rotation, the poor ſhould remember that they, or their poſterity, may become intereſted in a ſacred regard to the rights of property, and its conſequent diſtinctions.

The ſtudy of geography is univerſally approved, and very generally introduced into our ſeminaries of learning; with this branch of education hiſtory appears to be very naturally connected; and if added to the circle of ſtudies, as it might be with great eaſe, even in our moſt inferior ſchools, it would prove a ſource of very valuable improvement.

Dec. 23. The public expectation begins to awaken at the approching ſeſſions of Congreſs. When we reflect on the various and difficult objects to be accompliſhed by our legiſlators, we muſt ſuppoſe their taſk is weighty and critical. The patience and candor of the people will be equal, we hope, to every reaſonable allowance for any delays or errors that inevitably reſult from circumſtances ſo new and embarraſſed.

The tranquility and contentment that prevails among the citizens of the United States, under the operation of the national government, are a proof of their general determination to give it ſupport. If we may judge from appearances, the various branches of the executive departments are filled with ſuch characters, as do honor to their appointments, and give general ſatisfaction to the people. When men of abilities and integrity are at the head of affairs, we may always expect that the government will operate in ſuch a manner, as to obtain popular ſanction and promote the important ends of political aſſociation.

It is worthy of contemplation how rapidly the people of this country are extricating themſelves from the calamities and burdens of the late war. Many towns that were laid waſte by the ravages of the enemy are reſtored to their former ſize and proſperity. The progreſs of an induſtrious frugal people towards wealth and comfort may be accelerated to ſuch a degree as almoſt to elude calculation. We have many ſtriking examples how ſoon the diſaſters of fire and many other misfortunes may be ſurmounted, when once the people aſſume reſolution, and practice induſtry.

The amendments to the Conſtitution, propoſed by Congreſs to the ſeveral ſtates, appear to receive that cordial approbation which does honor to the candour and patriotiſm of the reſpective State Legiſlatures, to whom they have been ſubmitted.---If they do not in every reſpect meet the ideas of thoſe who never liked the Conſtitution, it ought to be remembered that they are the reſult of a conceſſion on the part of the majority, who were ſatisfied with the ſyſtem in its original form---but from the beſt motives were induced to acquieſce in amendments, to reconcile, if poſſible, oppoſition, and to conciliate the doubting.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Dec. 10.

Saturday laſt arrived here from Philadelphia, the ſhip Philadelphia, Capt. Jones, and brig Philadelphia, Capt. Strong; the former had 10 days paſſage from the city, and the latter 16 days.

During the paſſage Capt. Strong encountered a very heavy gale of wind, which was ſo exceedingly ſevere, that the horſes on board died, and were thrown overboard.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 30.

A number of the moſt reſpectable merchants, traders and inhabitants of Alexandria have formed an aſſociation to prevent and detect ſmuggling, and other violations of the revenue laws of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in Baltimore, dated 15th December.

"Your friend Ellicot had nearly periſhed in the woods; he arrived at Niagara, waited on the commandant, told him his buſineſs was to run ſome line, and aſſured him an expreſs would arrive there in a day or two from the Preſident and Lord Dorcheſter, which would certify his commiſſion. The inhoſpitable officer ordered him to leave the fort immediately. Mr. Ellicot requeſted, if his information was diſcredited, he might be detained a priſoner till the expreſs arrived, as he had only proviſions to bring him to Niagara, and muſt ſuffer very much, if obliged thus abruptly to depart. All his intreaties, however, were ineffectual: He was obliged to leave the fort, and, but for the aſſiſtance he received from the more friendly Indians, muſt have periſhed. He had not proceeded far, before he was overtaken by an expreſs from the ſavage commandant, who had received the diſpatches mentioned by Mr. Ellicot, and was ordered by Lord Dorcheſter not only to permit him to run the line, but alſo to treat him with every mark of attention in his power. Surely it was as ſevere a puniſhment as could be inflicted on the ungentlemanly officer."

The following is the produce of 35 acres of ground, 14 acres of which is ploughed ground, farmed by *William Johnſon*, at Frankford mill.

170½	Buſhels Barley,
139	Ditto Rye,
56	Ditto Wheat,
256½	Ditto Buckwheat,
180	Ditto Indian Corn,
50	Tons Hay,
20	Ditto Pumkins,
250	Buſhels Potatoes,
100	Ditto Turnips,
½	Acre Flax.

NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 24. Yeſterday arrived his Britannic Majeſty's Packet, the Queen Charlotte, Capt. Radcliff, in 30 days from Falmouth. The following abſtract contains the moſt intereſting intelligence afforded by the papers, which are received to the 7th ultimo.

ABSTRACT.

[*FRENCH.*] The Royal Family of France (October 25) remained in the Thuilleries, guarded by the national militia, of which the Marquis de la Fayette is commander; his Majeſty's excurſions are bounded by the extent of the gardens, which gives uneaſineſs:---Martial law is enacted by the Aſſembly, and immediately received the King's ſanction---this law does not give ſatisfaction, and it is ſuppoſed to be intended to keep the populace in awe for the moment: The Duke of Orlean's journey to England has given uneaſy ſuſpicions, but the King's aſſurance that he is to execute commiſſions, which will be of ſervice to the nation, pacifies; the Duke is, however, not in friendſhip with la Fayette or Conde:---The National Aſſembly are very induſtrious; the right of diſpoſing of church lands, eccleſiaſtical eſtates, royal domains, and corporation eſtates of all kinds, has produced, and will ſtill produce, warm and intereſting debate:-- The province of Anjou has almoſt generally refuſed to pay the tax on ſalt, as regulated September 23, inſiſting that the gabelle be entirely deboliſhed: The ſtate of Dauphinny has determined to call a meeting, it is ſaid, to recall their deputies to the States General; on this ſubject the States General have adopted preventative reſolves: The nobleſſe of Britanny are contemplating a meeting at St. Malo: Ninety of the nobles of Thouloufe, and eighty of the Parliament have ſubſcribed an inflammatory declaration: The province of Languedoc are afflicted at the King's treatment, and wiſh him reſtored in a degree, but the province is not wholly averſe to the new organization:--The miniſters, in a body, have addreſſed the National Aſſembly on the ſubject of corn, and the weakneſs of the executive powers in their hands; corn, the ſtaple of life, cannot be found to victual 26,000,000 of people.---Thus is the National Aſſembly of France involved; the united wiſdom of that auguſt body is here exerciſed to its utmoſt ſtretch; that that wiſdom might be adequate to the taſk of preventing a general inteſtine war, and eventually to eſtabliſh FREEDOM for her votaries, is doubtleſs the concern of every true republican.

M. le Comte de Mirabeau has introduced a motion that was unanimouſly agreed on by the Aſſembly, for forming a ſort of civic liſt, on which every Frenchman ſhould inſcribe his name at

the age of 21; ſwear to be faithful to the laws, the ſtate, and the King, or be ineligible for any public employment-----During debate on the 29th in the S. G. an accident happened, which had liked to have proved fatal to ſeveral of the members; a part of the gallery allotted to ſtrangers fell down, by which ſeveral of the members and ſpectators were conſiderably hurt, but happily none have loſt their lives.

[IMPERIAL.] Accounts from Vienna ſtate, that the Prince of Hohenloke had gained a compleat victory of 10,000 men, under Cary Muſtapha, who was advancing towards Porceny to attack him---the Turks fled, and left 1500 dead bodies on the field---the loſs of the Ruſſians was trifling.

The King of Pruſſia has ordered a conſiderable body of troops to march, to appeaſe the troubles at Leige:---The people of Liege and the neighbouring parts flatter themſelves that their grievances will be redreſſed. They have ſent a deputation to the King of Pruſſia, ſtating the juſtice of their claim to their old form of conſtitution, and expect his Majeſty's protection.

A fleet of men of war was ſpoken at ſea, near the Britiſh coaſt, the laſt of October, ſuppoſed to be Ruſſians, which has cauſed ſome enquiry in the Britiſh cabinet.

It is aſſerted as a fact, that the city of Antwerp, upon the Scheld, in Auſtrian Flanders, is captured by the patriots, who make a formidable body againſt the preſent tyrannical meaſures of the Emperor.

On the laſt of October there was a deſtructive gale of wind in the Britiſh channel; the particular damages ſuſtained by it are not fully aſcertained; there is, however, a long liſt of veſſels which were either ſunk, run on ſhore, or much damaged, but we are happy to add, that no American veſſel is in the liſt.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN CONVENTION, Dec. 23, 1789.

The committee appointed to prepare a draught of the New Conſtitution reported the Bill of Rights, which makes the ninth article of the Conſtitution, and is as follows, viz.

THAT the great and eſſential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized, and unalterably eſtabliſhed, we declare,

I. THAT all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeaſible rights, among which are thoſe of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, poſſeſſing, and protecting property and reputation, and of purſuing their own happineſs.

II. That all power, being originally veſted in, is derived from the people, and all free governments originate from their will, are founded on their authority, and inſtituted for their common peace, ſafety and happineſs; and for the advancement thereof, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeaſible right to alter, reform or aboliſh their government, in ſuch manner as they may think proper.

III. That all men have a natural and indefeaſible right to worſhip Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conſciences, and that no man ought, or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worſhip, or to erect or ſupport any place of worſhip, or to maintain any miniſtry, againſt his free will and conſent; and that no human authority can controul or interfere with the rights of conſcience in any caſe whatever, nor ſhall any preference ever be given, by law, to any religious eſtabliſhments or modes of worſhip.

IV. That no perſon who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, ſhall, on account of his religious ſentiments, be diſqualified to hold any office or place of truſt or profit under this commonwealth.

V. That elections ſhall be free and equal.

VI. That trial by jury ſhall be as heretofore, and the right thereof ſhall remain inviolate.

VII. That the printing preſſes ſhall be free to every perſon who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legiſlature or any branch of government; and no law ſhall ever be made reſtraining the right hereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the moſt invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely ſpeak, write, and print, being reſponſible for the abuſe of that liberty.

VIII. That the people ſhall be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers and poſſeſſions, againſt unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures, and no warrant ſhall iſſue, to ſearch any place, or to ſeize any perſon or things, but on probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation, and deſcribing them as nearly as may be.

IX. That in all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed hath a right to be heard by himſelf and his counſel; to demand the cauſe and nature of the accuſation; to meet the witneſſes, face to face; to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour, and a ſpeedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf; nor can any man be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

X. That no perſon ſhall be proceeded againſt by information for any indictable offence, except in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger; nor ſhall any perſon for the ſame offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor ſhall any man's property be taken or applied to public uſe, without the conſent of his repreſentatives, and on juſt compenſation being made.

XI. That all courts ſhall be open, and every freeman, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, perſon or reputation, ſhall have remedy by the due courſe of the law, and right and juſtice adminiſtered to him without ſale, denial or delay.

XII. That no power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution thereof, ſhall be exerciſed, unleſs by the Legiſlature, or by the authority thereof.

XIII. That exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, or cruel puniſhments inflicted.

XIV. That all priſoners ſhall be bailable by ſufficient ſureties, unleſs for capital offences, when the proof is evident or preſumption great, and the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus ſhall not be ſuſpended, unleſs, when in caſes of rebellion or invaſion, the public ſafety may require it.

XV. That the perſon of a debtor, where there is not a ſtrong preſumption of fraud, ſhall not be continued in priſon after delivering up all his eſtate for the benefit of his creditors, in ſuch manner as ſhall be preſcribed by law.

XVI. That no *ex poſt facto* law, or law impairing contracts, ſhall be made.

XVII. That no perſon ſhall be attainted of treaſon or felony by the legiſlature.

XVIII. That no attainder ſhall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of real eſtate, except during the life of the offender.

XIX. That the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themſelves and the ſtate, and to aſſemble peaceably together, and apply, in a decent manner, to thoſe inveſted with the powers of government, for redreſs of grievances or other proper purpoſes, ſhall not be queſtioned.

XX. That thoſe who conſcientiouſly ſcruple to bear arms ſhall not be compellable to do ſo, but ſhall pay an equivalent for perſonal ſervice.

XXI. That no ſtanding army ſhall, in time of peace, be kept up, without the conſent of the Legiſlature, and the military ſhall, in all caſes, and at all times, be kept in ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power.

XXII. That no ſoldier ſhall, in time of peace, be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

XXIII. That the Legiſlature ſhall, at no time, create any office, the appointment to which ſhall be for a longer term than during good behaviour.

XXIV. That emigration from the ſtate ſhall not be prohibited.

XXV. To guard againſt tranſgreſſions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, That every thing in this article expreſſed is excepted out of the general powers of legiſlation, and ſhall for ever remain inviolate.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

A FEW weeks ago, you were ſo obliging as to inſert an extract relative to the Slave Trade, from the Breviates of the Weſtern Baptiſt Aſſociation in England, which convened at Horſlee, Glouceſterſhire, June 3d, &c. 1789---By publiſhing likewiſe the following Reſolution from the ſame Breviates, reſpecting the *Corporation* and *Teſt Acts* ſtill in force in that kingdom, you will gratify a number of your readers. The Reſolution is ſpirited, and needs no comment: It ſerves at once to ſhew the difference between the *Religious Privileges* really enjoyed in the United States of America, where there are no "Diſſenters," and the *circumſcribed ones* of a Britiſh ſubject. R.

"*Reſolved*, That the thanks of this Aſſociation be tranſmitted to Edward Jefferies, Eſq; Chairman of the Committee of Proteſtant *Diſſenters* in LONDON, for the unwearied attention of the ſaid Committee to the great object of obtaining the repeal of the *Corporation* and *Teſt Acts*, thoſe FOUL BLOTS upon the national Character, by which a religious inſtitution is *ſcandalouſly* proſtituted, and the liberties and privileges of good ſubjects *wantonly* invaded. And that we heartily approve of the eſtabliſhment of county meetings, and every other method whereby the final ſucceſs of ſo deſirable a meaſure may be obtained."

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

Method of Preſerving the Beauty of Teeth.

FROM A LETTER OF DOCTOR MITCHELL, TO ****.

SOME experiments which I have made upon human teeth by calcination and ſolution, convince me that they contain, particularly in their outer coat, or covering, a large proportion of CALCARIOUS EARTH. This incruſtation is ſcreened by the arteries of the teeth, and regularly depoſited all around, to defend them from outward accidents. When it is corroded or worn off, and the naked bone expoſed to the operation of air, ſpittle and aliment, the diſeaſed teeth ſoon corrupt. While it remains unhurt and entire, they generally continue uſeful and ornamental. But what avails the knowledge of theſe facts, unleſs we gain ſome *practical advantage* by them? From theſe facts, then, we may learn, that the enamel of the teeth, which is ſo remote from the influence of blood and nerves as to be nearly allied to inanimate matter, is, like chalk, egg-ſhells and marble, readily acted upon by ACIDS. Whence a ſufficient reaſon appears why very tart apples occaſion, ſoon after eating them, a ſort of ſoreneſs or unpleaſant ſenſation in the teeth; why the frequent uſe of ſharp vinegar in pickles and ſallads is injurious; why lemon juice and tamarinds are alſo deſtructive; why ſpirit of vitriol is ſtill more ruinous; and why ſoot and tartar, employed as dentrifices, by the acid they contain, are often productive of irreparable miſchief---as likewiſe why young folks, who indulge the pernicious habit of chewing allum, damage their teeth exceſſively. Hence too we may further learn, that the beſt way to prevent their decay and loſs, is to waſh them frequently with PURE WATER, and wipe them clean with a ſoft towel, and neither *chemically* corrode them with vegetable and mineral acids, nor *mechanically* wear them away by ſcouring with hard and gritty powders.

Does it now ſeem at all wonderful, as people are accuſtomed to take ſo many hurtful ſubſtances into their mouths, that the teeth ſhould ſuffer detriment thereby? Is it not rather a matter of ſurpriſe, conſidering all theſe things, that many have any teeth left? And is not your queſtion, "Why are bad teeth ſo common?" in a good meaſure anſwered.---So far, therefore, as the preſent ſubject extends, the preſervation of BEAUTY depends upon a ſure and certain principle, eaſy to be underſtood and followed. As to that harmony of ſhape and features in which the remaining part of beauty conſiſts, the pious Mr. Lavater thinks it is inſeparably connected with moral excellence; I ſhall therefore only add in the ſentiment of this moſt able phyſiognomiſt, that, *the way to be handſome is, to be good.*

*** The Members of the Society for the relief of poor diſtreſſed maſters of ſhips, their widows and children, are deſired to attend a general meeting, at the uſual place in Lodge-alley, on MONDAY, January 4th, 1790, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

THE Truſtees of the Academy of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of Philadelphia give notice to thoſe, who, agreeably to the fudamental laws of the inſtitution, have a right to vote at the election for Truſtees, that the annual election for one claſs of four Truſtees, then vacant, will be held at the Academy, on FRIDAY, the firſt day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when a ſtate of the funds and accounts of the Inſtitution will, agreeably to the annual Cuſtom, be laid before the Contributors thereto.

J. SWANWICK, Secretary to the Board.

December 28th, 1789.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 16th of January next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing about 200 acres more or leſs, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, about 34 miles from Philadelphia. There is on the premiſes a good one ſtory ſtone-houſe with a pump before the door, a good ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtable and other out-houſes, likewiſe an orchard of about 150 apple trees, between 18 and 20 acres of meadow, ſome of which is watered; late the property of WILLIAM HEATHERLING, deceaſed, and ſold by

HENRY CRESSMAN, and
FREDERICK SHULL, } Executors.

In CHANCERY, *Nov.* 19, 1789.

ON the application of the Truſtees of William Hopper, of Queen Anne county, the firſt day of April next is limited and appointed by the Chancellor for the creditors of ſaid William Hopper to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid Truſtees, that the ſame may on that day be liquidated and adjuſted, due notice thereof to be publiſhed in Mr. Goddard's news-paper, and Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers news-paper in Pennſylvania, and by advertiſements ſet up at the court-houſe door, and at other public places in the ſaid county of Queen Anne. 6t

Teſt. SAM. HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. C. C.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the gaol of this county about the middle of September laſt, a mulatto fellow, named Bob, the property of the ſubſcriber; had on a green jacket with ſleeves, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt and trowſers, and took with him a claret coloured coat, a pair of corduroy breeches, and a round hat; he is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, and ſtrong made. Whoeve takes up ſaid mulatto and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM TOD.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off. Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, Dec. 24, 1789.

Philadelphia, December 28th, 1789.

THE CREDITORS of the eſtate of WESTON CLARK, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at the City Tavern, at ſix o'clock on FRIDAY evening, the 8th of January, 1790, with their bonds and ſpecialties, or accounts properly atteſted, that a dividend may be made of the money in the hands of †2w

WILLIAM BROWN, Executor.

WAS found in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, on the third of this inſtant, a ſum of money, ſuppoſed to be dropped by a lodger. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may get it again. § ISAAC WEBB.

December 4, 1789.

This Day is publiſhed, by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

BOOKSELLER,

The corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets, in one large vol. 12mo. (Price 10ſ.) Alſo *in one vol. royal octavo (which will be ſold for three months at 15ſ; afterwards at 16ſ8.)*

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DICTIONARY

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING:

One main object of which is to eſtabliſh a plain and permanent STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION.

To which is prefixed,

A RHETORICAL GRAMMAR.

By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M.

Carefully reviſed and corrected by the Rev. *John Andrews*, D. D. Rector of St. James's, Briſtol, and Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

TO attempt, in this place, to point out, in many words, the uſefulneſs of the work which is here offered to the public, might well be deemed an unneceſſary undertaking. The inhabitants of theſe United States are, in general, poſſeſſed of much information. And, of courſe, the character of this performance is already known to them.

Previouſly indeed to this of Mr. Sheridan, the public had long been poſſeſſed of many valuable dictionaries of the Engliſh language: among which may be particularly mentioned that of Dr. Johnſon, which was, and with good reaſon, allowed to be the beſt.

But although, in theſe, the ſeveral acceptations of the words were often carefully noted, and the accent for the moſt part confined to the proper ſyllable; yet was there no direction given, whether, in the ſyllable which was thus diſtinguiſhed, the accent was to reſt on a vowel, or on a conſonant. This was a moſt material omiſſion. For, without ſome other help than could be derived from ſuch directories, it could never be diſcovered, whether the words *ſeaſon* and *glory*, for example, were to be pronounced *ſe-zun* and *glor-ry*, or *ſee-zun* and *glo-ry*; whether we were to ſay *ſo phiſm* or *ſop-biſm*, *to-pick* or *top-ick*, *ce ment* or *cement*; and ſo on, in innumerable inſtances of like nature.

But, admitting that there was no occaſion for inſtruction on *this* point, was it likely that no difficulty would ever occur, in the application of thoſe different ſounds, which, in our language, belong not only to every vowel, but alſo to every combination of vowels. Had we found ourſelves, for inſtance, unable to determine, whether, according to the true Engliſh pronunciation, the vowel *a*, in the words *patron*, *matron*, ſhould be pronounced as in *bat* or in *bate*; or whether, in the words *ſauce*, *ſaucer*, *ſaunter*, the combined vowels *au* ſhould be pronounced as in *aunt* or in *au-thor*; thoſe dictionaries could never have removed our uncertainty.

Theſe, it was preſumed, were communications which could not well be made to the eye, and muſt therefore be learned altogether from the living voice alone. Our Author however---by means of a ſhort table, which any perſon of common ſenſe can, at the firſt view, very readily comprehend---has contrived to render this whole buſineſs perfectly ſimple and practicable.

But it is ſometimes more eaſy to acquire glory, than to retain it. The way being thus opened, innumerable are the attempts, which have been ſince made upon ſimilar principles, by writers, who truſted, that, by the introduction of ſome farther refinements, and by deviating in a few particulars from the pronunciation of Sheridan, they ſhould be able to build up their own fame, upon the diminution of his.

In this, however, they have been diſappointed. For although Scot, Perry, Kenrick, Burn, &c. have each their admirers, yet Sheridan alone ſtill continues to be known to the public at large, and to command the general confidence.

In theſe editions, the acceptations of the words have been ſometimes abridged, and ſometimes enlarged. But from the *pronunciation* of Sheridan there has, except in two inſtances, been no intentional deviation. In our octavo edition, the word *advocation* is accented on the third ſyllable; and in both editions, *record*, when a ſubſtantive, has the accent on the firſt. In the London edition theſe words are each of them accented upon the ſecond ſyllable. But theſe, it was conceived, were mere blunders of the preſs: the latter of them is evidently ſo, as appears from the grammar of the author which is prefixed to this work.

With reſpect to the accuracy of theſe editions, great care has been already taken. But, that every doubt may be removed, the gentleman who inſpected the proof ſheets is now taking a review of the *pronunciation* throughout, and comparing it with the London quarto edition, which is the moſt correct. Any error thus diſcovered (in the pronunication) ſhall be noted, and delivered gratis to the purchaſers of the reſpective ſizes.

In the mean time, the publiſher cannot but return his moſt grateful acknowledgments to thoſe gentlemen, who, although having it in their power to be ſupplied, without delay, with as many copies as they wiſhed of the London edition, generouſly pledged themſelves to wait for thoſe which ſhould be executed, at home, by their own countrymen. Others there were, who, in the beginning, came forward with offers of ſubſcription, which they propoſed to advance. Their propoſals indeed, ſituated as he was, he thought it beſt to decline; but the exceeding great kindneſs, which was the motive to theſe propoſals, will long be remembered with a ſenſe of gratitude which he cannot expreſs.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1789.

ISAAC GRAY,

Having removed from the Country to the Houſe lately occupied by Joſeph Shoemaker, in Second ſtreet, ſix Doors above Race-ſtreet,

HAS FOR SALE,

GENUINE Madeira, Liſbon, Sherry, Red Port, Malaga, Teneriffe and Fayal wines; Old Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, brandy, geneva, ſweet oil, loaf and muſcovado ſugars, coffee, chocolate, tea, muſtard in bottles, Leiper's ſnuff, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, pepper, ginger, alſpice, allom, copperas, indigo, beſt double Glouceſter and country cheeſe, &c.

N. B. He will acknowledge the kindneſs of his acquaintance and others, both in the city and country, who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, as he truſts he ſhall be able to ſerve them to ſatisfaction. †

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the said company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the business be compleated, at such times and places as they shall appoint; and in case it shall be thought necessary to call any special meetings, the same shall be done on application in writing, signed by any five of the proprietors, made to the president, who shall thereupon give at least two months public notice of the time and place, in three several newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the business intended to be proposed; provided such meeting shall be at the place last appointed by the company.

To the President of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-President thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the subscribers, proprietors or share holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do request that a general meeting of said proprietors may be called, for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Federal constitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joseph Simons, } *by their attorney,*
Levy A. Levy, } *Bernard Gratz.*

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 31st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose mentioned in the said application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-President.*

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

WE, the subscribers, Auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas at Newtown, for Bucks county, in an attachment, wherein Samuel Breckenridge is plaintiff, and Daniel Cahill, late of Greenwich township, Sussex county, and state of New-Jersey, is defendant, do hereby give notice to the creditors of said defendant once more, to appear before us, with their respective demands, and proper vouchers for the same, on Tuesday, the fifth day of January next, at the house of Solomon Hart, inn-holder, in Warwick township, Bucks county aforesaid, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that the debts and credits of said defendant may be ascertained, and distribution made of his effects as the law directs. All those who neglect complying herewith may depend on being excluded from a dividend of said estate.

JOHN CARR, ANDREW LONG, and
Dec. 1, 1789. JONH KERR, Auditors. †

THE Creditors of John Garrett, who are entitled to a dividend in the property assigned to us, the subscribers, on the 18th of January, 1785, for the payment of his debts, are once more requested to furnish their respective accounts, duly attested, on or before the first day of January, 1790. This is the third time of advertising, and those who do not bring in their accounts on or before the abovementioned time, will be entirely excluded from a dividend.

RICHARD DOWNING,
WILLIAM KENLY,
SETH WILLIS, } Assignees.

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumsey, Esquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the states of Pennsylvania and New-York acts of Assembly, vesting in him the sole and exclusive right of making, using, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath also petitioned Congress, and filed of record with the Secretary of the House of Representatives, plans and specifications of the said machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, using, and vending the same throughout the United States, so soon as Congress shall pass any act for granting letters patent, or for securing to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been constructed for Mr. Joseph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumsey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of assembly) by which it is clearly demonstrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all cases, double to that of the best constructed over-shot wheels, and will be still greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great saving will be introduced in the construction of mills, both by their works being originally much more simple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much easier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumsey's cylindric and pendulum saw mills, will still require much less water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their construction is more simple and cheap than any other mode now in use: the power gained by these modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All persons in the states of Pennsylvania and New-York, who are desirous of purchasing rights for constructing and using the above machines, or any others included in the aforesaid acts of Assembly, are requested to apply to the subscribers, who are duly authorized to dispose of such rights. The cylinders and some other machinery peculiar to these mills, will be prepared, if the purchasers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumsey, who will calculate the size of the said machinery for every given head of water: And in order the sooner to extend the use and benefit of these machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be disposed of for a much less premium to such persons as may make application before the first day of January next, than to those who may apply afterwards, when these machines shall be brought into more general use and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the first instance, either superintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in person, or he will instruct some skilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
JOSEPH BARNES,
ew3M JOSEPH FEW.
September 30, 1789.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, on the 24th of March last, did execute two notes under my hand and seal, to be paid to Lewis Steward, or order, one for nine pounds ten shillings, payable the first day of August next, and the other for the like sum of nine pounds ten shillings, payable the first instant, which notes were given to him by me for a horse, which he warranted sound, but shortly after I found defective in his eyes. I do therefore forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said notes, as I am determined not to pay either of them, until compelled by a due course of law.

November 27, 1789. ‡ ADAM BEIDLEMAN.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED (Price 1l. 2s. 6d.)

By THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE HOUSE in Second-street, Philadelphia,

An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes OF THE

Wealth of Nations.

By ADAM SMITH, L. L. D. and F. R. S.

Of London and Edinburgh; one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in Scotland; and formerly Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

THE superior merit of this interesting Work is universally acknowledged where the Book itself is known; it has been translated into most of the languages of Europe, and its importance ascertained by the reception it has met with from the Farmer, the Manufacturer, the Merchant, and the Statesman.

The Publisher flattered himself he should perform an acceptable service to the generous and discerning Public, by presenting to them an elegant *American* Edition of this Work at this important period---Printed on a superfine paper and good type, handsomely bound and lettered, at not more than *one half the price* for which the London Edition can be imported and sold---He hopes in this instance for a continuance of that liberal encouragement which he has frequently received, and which it is his great ambition to merit.

THE respectable author of this Work has taken an extensive and connected view of the several subjects in which the wealth of nations is concerned; and from an happy union of fact and theory has deduced a system, which, we apprehend, is more satisfactory, and rests on better grounds, than any before offered to the Public.

The style and composition of the Work, though suited to the subject, is by no means its principal excellence. Its merit is of an higher order, and arises chiefly from the depth and accuracy with which the Author has investigated a subject of so complex and intricate a nature, from the truth of the principles which he has established, and from the importance an utility of the conclusions which he has enabled his readers to deduce.---[*Extract from the British Review of the first Edition, in* 1776.]---

AT length, however, the world begins to perceive, that commerce depends not upon a competition, but upon a combination of interests; and that is best supported, not by mutual limitations and embarrassments, but by a perfect freedom of intercourse. It is now understood, that the trade of nations, as well as individuals, flourishes best when the trader is surrounded by opulent neighbours; and that the mutual encouragement of labour, in the several ways in which each country from its natural advantages, or acquired habits, is best able to excel, must be a mutual benefit; and that even where their labour is employed in the same tract, it is as injurous to neighbouring nations, as it is commonly found to be to neighbouring individuals, to live in a perpetual state of jealousy.

These principles, though certainly just, were little known, or understood, by our old writers upon commerce; and, indeed, seem never to have been settled in their full force till Dr. ADAM SMITH wrote his *Enquiry*. In this Work, however, they are established in a manner which nearly approaches to demonstration; so that the Author is entitled to the praise, not only of having written an excellent book, on a subject before very imperfectly understood, but of having laid the foundation of a commercial system of policy, which cannot fail in time to subdue the narrow prejudices which have hitherto influenced the counsels of statesman, as well as the conduct of Merchants.---[*Extract from the Review of the third Edition, in* 1785.]

ALSO, LATELY PUBLISHED,

Nicholson's Introduction to Natural Philosophy (illustrated with copperplates.) Price, 1l. 2s. 6d.---In two volumes, 25s.

Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy. Price, 15s.

*** T. DOBSON has for sale, a very extensive collection of *BOOKS* on various subjects, and a large assortment of Writing-Paper, Dutch Quills, Blank Books, and Stationary in general.

Clocks and Watches.

A VARIETY of good new and second-hand Clocks, with or without cases; an elegant musical chamber clock: Also a few new and second-hand watches, to be sold by THOMAS HOWARD, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, where all kinds of clock and watch work are done as usual. †

N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted.

MRS. PINE'S

Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-street, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies instructed in every useful and ornamental accomplishment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Music, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-street, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each person. tbc3m.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 28th of November last, A BLACK HORSE, remarkably short bodied, rising 7 years old, some what brown about the mouth, has a large mane, which hangs on both sides of his neck, and about the middle of his rump betwixt the breadth of a penny and a dollar of hair rubbed off, his hind legs middling crooked, shod before, trots, paces and canters. Whoever takes up said horse, and gives information to the subscriber, so that he may get him again, shall have the above reward, and, if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by ‡ JAMES NESBIT.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-street, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-street aforesaid; there are on the premises a small frame house, and a well of good water.

Also one other house and lot, in Trenton, situate near the Presbyterian meeting-house, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Esq; deceased. The house consists of two rooms on the first floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premises a good new stable, which will contain ten horses. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the subscriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Just published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-street,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.---Profitable Hints to Farmers.---Directions published by the Humane Society, for recovering Persons who are supposed to be dead from drowning---to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather---how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented---In Cases of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Exposure to the excessive Heat of the Sun---to prevent the Effects of excessive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with rusty nails, extracted from Doctor Rush's Medical Enquiries and Observations---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and physical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progress of Temperance and Intemperance.---List of the Names of the President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.---A Poem on Human Life.---The Decline of Autumn.---The Seasons.---Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.---Tables of Interest at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennsylvania, New York, New-Jersey and Delaware.---Account of Post Towns, from Massachusetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Cross Posts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholesale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, sawmill, cross cut, hand and other saws, carpenters planes, chissels, plane irons and other tools, sadlers, shoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, sprigs, tacks and screws of all kinds, turkey oil-stones, frying-pans, shovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candlesticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other brass work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American steel, sheet brass, bridle bits, stirrup irons, girth, firsingle and straining webs, staples and plates, curry combs, scale beams, spades, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Prussian blue, vermillion, pummice stone, emory, &c. With most other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1789.

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.

MARY BOOR, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the said city, to be held at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to answer the libel of your husband William Boor, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.

HENRY BOSSLER, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the said city, to be held at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to answer the libel of your wife Sarah Bossler, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1789.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.

HENRY FRIDAY, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the said city, to be held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the second day of January next, to answer the libel of your wife Margaret Friday, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

The Partnership of *Sharp & William Delany*, Druggists, being dissolved, the subscriber continues the business on his own account, at *FOTHERGILL's HEAD*, the west side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets.---

Where a Fresh and General Assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Surgeons Instruments, & Patent Medicines,

Are to be disposed of on very reasonable terms.

Medicine Chests for family or sea use, put up with proper directions.

Store-keepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former customers, as well as those who chuse to favor him with their custom, may depend upon his utmost attention to serve them, and to give satisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.